

Leftists Score Major Gains in Bonn Opposition Party

By James M. MacMahon
New York Times Service

BOON — The opposition Social Democrats have concluded a pre-electoral party congress that marks a triumph for the organization's left wing on security issues affecting the Atlantic alliance.

Over the past week in the Bavarian city of Nuremberg, the Social Democrats have embraced without dissent a foreign policy platform that calls for the repudiation of Bonn's accord with the United States for cooperation on space weapons research and the withdrawal of U.S. medium-range missiles from West Germany.

Responding to widespread concern following the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl in April, the party also repudiated its earlier support for atomic energy and vowed, if it is returned to power in January, to close the 20 nuclear plants in West Germany within 10 years. The decision was questioned by trade union leaders.

The victory of the party's left wing, which undermined the authority of Helmut Schmidt in his last years as chancellor, was

complete in Nuremberg, as elections Thursday to the party leadership showed. Several prominent adherents of what was once called "the Schmidt wing" were excluded.

The party gave enthusiastic support to Johannes Rau, the popular minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia state, who will be its standard bearer for national elections to be held on Jan. 25. Mr. Rau, however, is known to be considerably more conservative on security issues than the party's left wing.

Although most opinion polls show the Social Democrats trailing the governing center-right coalition by 10 percentage points, Mr. Rau urged the delegates to fight for an absolute majority of seats in January. He spurned the notion of a coalition with the far-left Greens.

"We want to get to first place," Mr. Rau declared in a speech. "To do that we have to seek out people who have up to now voted conservative or Green."

The Social Democrats lost power in Bonn in late 1982 when the small Free Democratic Party deserted them to form a coalition with

Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party. In subsequent elections in March 1983, the Social Democrats had their worst showing in more than two decades, winning only 38.2 percent of the vote.

In the party's inner councils, Mr. Rau's task is seen as one of lifting the Social Democrats' share of the vote to 42 percent or 43 percent. But most party strategists regard his chances of winning an absolute majority as negligible, and their sights are already set on the 1991 elections when they feel the Free Democrats might rejoin them in a coalition.

In contrast to the party's left wing, which is deeply interested in the Social Democrats' foreign policies, Mr. Rau appears likely to put the accent of his campaign on economic issues. In Nuremberg, he accused Chancellor Kohl's center-right coalition of ignoring the plight of the 2.2 million unemployed people in West Germany.

"We will make the battle against unemployment our most important task," he said.

The Social Democrats new left-leaning foreign policy was shaped by Andreas von Bulow, a former top official in the Defense

Ministry, and Egon Bahr, an expert on national security.

The party has endorsed the notion of "a second phase of détente" and a vaguely defined "security partnership" with the Soviet Union and its allies while pledging to keep West Germany a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It declared that "the self-assertion of Europe" should be one of the main goals of Bonn's policies.

"The strategy of the Western alliance," Mr. von Bulow told the congress delegates, "which makes nuclear suicide an unavoidable element of deterrence, finds no more adherents in the Bundeswehr," the armed forces. He called on the country to free itself of "Russian hysteria," which he asserted had colored much of postwar history.

The party called for making the West German military "not capable of attacking" the Soviet Union, and vowed to repudiate a measure adopted by the Kohl government that extended the draft from 15 months to 18. It urged the reduction of some units to skeleton ones that could be filled by reservists in time of crisis.

Bomb Libya If Terrorism Is Renewed, Rogers Says

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States should bomb Libya again, perhaps with B-52 bombers, if the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, commits new acts of terrorism against Americans, General Bernard W. Rogers, commander of U.S. forces in Europe, said Friday.

He stressed that he was not speaking for President Ronald Reagan as he made the case for keeping the pressure on Colonel Gadhafi and attacking him again if he was linked to terrorist acts.

"I'm speaking as Bernie Rogers," he said at a breakfast meeting with reporters.

General Rogers also said there was "credible evidence" that Colonel Gadhafi is about to unleash terrorists.

He insisted that neither the air force F-111 bombers recently sent to Britain nor the two Navy aircraft carriers maneuvering in the Mediterranean were part of a pre-strike plan.

He also warned against fracturing the European tactical missile defense effort by giving money to individual nations rather than to a central European body.

His first reference to using B-52 bombers against Libya came as he explained that F-111s were used in the April 15 bombing raid not to demonstrate the long reach of U.S. power but to make sure all the targets were hit.

"I think Gadhafi has to understand if he involves himself in sensational terrorist acts against U.S. personnel or facilities and his fingerprints are found on that," General Rogers said, "he's likely to suffer similar type punishment as he did on the 15th of April."

Crazi Opposes New Attack

The Italian prime minister, Bettino Craxi, has said that any military attack on Libya would be unjustified. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

"In these past months, nothing has happened that is serious enough to justify a possible military attack on Libya," Mr. Craxi said during a cabinet meeting Thursday night.

"In this regard, I must say there are many voices that have no official confirmation whatsoever," he said, apparently referring to U.S. government claims that Libya is plotting terrorist activity.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy spokesman in Rota, Spain, said on Friday that two U.S. aircraft carriers were anchored off Libya.

The spokesman declined to comment on the destination of the carriers, although the Spanish press speculated on Friday that they might join the carrier *Forrestal* off the Libyan coast.

The *Forrestal* ended joint maneuvers with the Egyptian Navy on Thursday.

Libya asked Friday that the issue of U.S. military attacks on Libyan targets be debated by the United Nations General Assembly at its 41st session.

The General Assembly session is scheduled to open next month.

The Libyan ambassador, Ali Treiki, in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said the assembly should hold such a debate "in view of the important, pressing and urgent nature of this explosive issue which constitutes a threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean and the Middle East but throughout the whole world."

GAS: Compressed Water Exploded, Volcano Expert Says

(Continued from Page 1)
The hospital in the town of Wum or 213 others hospitalized in Nkame suffered life-threatening injuries from the gas.

In the affected villages, he said, "all of the people either died or are in the hospital," still under observation or undergoing minor treatment, primarily for lung inflammation or irritated eyes.

Countless animal corpses remain on the ground, however, and the Cameroon Army, in charge of the on-site disaster operation, has asked that none of the survivors return to their homes because of the dangers of contamination and possible epidemic posed by the decaying animals.

Mr. Tazief said his primary component was likely to have been carbon dioxide, which killed most human and animal life in its path by asphyxiation within seconds of inhalation.

The other components, including sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, turned into sulfuric acid when they came in contact with water — both from the lake itself and in the mucous membranes of the victims.

The scientists want to map the entire Cameroon volcanic region. But Mr. Tazief said that while they could determine whether an explosion was possible, they could not tell whether it was probable or predict it far enough in advance to evacuate the population.

The only way to be certain preventing disaster, he said, "is move people out" permanently.

Toll Rises to 1,600
The death toll from the gas reached about 1,600, Interior Minister Jean Marie Mengue said Friday in Yaoundé, Agence France-Press reported.

Mr. Mengue, who heads the national relief coordinating committee set up to deal with the explosion, said the increase from the earlier official toll of 1,534 resulted from the discovery of additional bodies.

Unemployment in Detroit stands at about 20 percent and is about 50 percent among teen-agers. And poverty "invites the escape to drugs," Mr. Young said.

Gregory Hicks, the vice president of the Detroit Urban League, said: "I think the overwhelming

WORLD BRIEFS

Morocco Ends Unity Pact With Libya

RABAT (Reuters) — King Hassan II of Morocco announced Friday that he will abrogate a treaty of union with Libya signed two years ago because of the denunciation by Libya and Syria of the recent visit to Morocco by Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

The royal palace released a message to Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, Libyan leader, in which the king said his decision was motivated by the terms of a joint communiqué issued Wednesday in Tripoli and Damascus after a two-day visit to Libya by President Hassan al-Assad of Syria. The communiqué branded Mr. Peres's visit to Morocco last month as "an act of treason" and a "violation of the Arab consensus in defiance of the feelings of the Arab nation."

The treaty, announced Aug. 14, 1984, set up a permanent economic union assembly and executive commission and consultative commission on matters of common interest. It startled the United States, which viewed Morocco as a bulwark against Libyan subversion and expansionism in Africa.

8,000 Russians to Leave Afghanistan

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet official said Friday that a limited Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan will involve 8,000 soldiers and will be followed by further withdrawals "are not excluded" by the Kremlin, according to Valentin Falin, chairman of the government press agency Novosti.

Mr. Falin's comments were the first from a Soviet official on the number of soldiers involved in the partial withdrawal, which was announced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, on July 27. Russians have approximately 120,000 troops in Afghanistan.

U.S. Lutheran Churches Vote to Unite

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Three Lutheran denominations voted overwhelmingly Friday to merge into a single Protestant church, their leaders said.

The new church of 5.3 million members will be formed by the Lutheran Church of America, the American Lutheran Church and the Association of Evangelical Lutheran Churches.

Chicago was designated as the headquarters of the new church, to be called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. The new church is not yet cleared its final hurdle. The Lutheran Church of America must approve the merger at a special convention and the American Lutheran Church must put the proposal to vote of its 4,900 congregations. Two-thirds of them must approve.

Cuban Writer Is in French Embassy

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Foreign Ministry said Friday that Ricardo Bofill, a Cuban writer and philosophy professor, entered the French embassy in Havana two days ago but declined to give further details about what appeared to be an attempt by the dissident writer to seek asylum.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "Ricardo Bofill has been in the French Embassy in Havana since Aug. 27. For our action to be effective, discretion is required." Cuban authorities have repeatedly refused to allow Mr. Bofill, 52, to leave the country. France and Norway, along with members of the U.S. Congress and several humanitarian groups, have asked Cuban authorities to let him leave. His family lives in the United States.

Israeli-Egyptian Talks on Taba Stalled

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on the Taba border dispute are stalled over the nomination of arbitrators and the snag could delay a meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Hosni Mubarak, Israeli officials said Friday.

They said no progress was made in the latest round of talks between Israeli and Egyptian officials in Cairo on Thursday. Mr. Mubarak said Thursday that no date had been set for the meeting with Mr. Peres.

But Israeli officials said a tentative agreement called for a Taba accord to be signed in Cairo on Wednesday and the meeting to be held in Alexandria on Sept. 10 and 11.

Iran Denies Buying Arms From China

BEIJING (AP) — Iran's oil minister denied on Friday a U.S. allegation that China is supplying arms to Iran.

"We deny any sale of arms to Iran from China," Gholamreza Azadeh said in Beijing. U.S. officials in Washington said Tuesday that they had become Iran's biggest supplier, helping Tehran to overcome its overwhelming air superiority.

Mr. Azadeh declined to say where Iran gets its arms, but that it has no trouble finding suppliers. He said he did not discuss the subject with Chinese officials. Chinese Foreign Ministry officials said they would not comment on arms sales, but China has denied in the past to supply arms to Iran.

For the Record

A ship believed to have smuggled 155 Sri Lankan refugees out of West Germany and cast them adrift off Newfoundland has been seized in the Canary Islands, the Spanish Foreign Ministry said Friday. The German-owned *Amirgo* is registered in Honduras.

A former Texas Supreme Court justice, Donald Yarborough, was sentenced Thursday to six years in prison for conspiracy and bribery connection with a money-laundering scheme.

DETROIT: City Is Under the Gun

(Continued from Page 1)
guests at a chaperoned party from which they had been turned away.

On Aug. 12, an 8-year-old girl visiting from Houston was killed and three other children were injured when a house was hit by gunfire from a passing van. The police say they know no motive for the shooting.

"You don't have to be doing anything wrong," said Raulaia Stewart, 39, who survived a shooting in June. "Just be in the wrong place at the wrong time and then, boom."

Mr. Stewart's right forearm was shattered by a bullet fired by a driver whose car nearly collided with his.

Unemployment in Detroit stands at about 20 percent and is about 50 percent among teen-agers. And poverty "invites the escape to drugs," Mr. Young said.

Gregory Hicks, the vice president of the Detroit Urban League, said: "I think the overwhelming

South Pacific Island Calls for Moscow Talks

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — Despite U.S. and Australian security concerns, Papua New Guinea has proposed that Pacific island nations open negotiations with Moscow to extend the fishing rights of Soviet trawlers in the South Pacific.

Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Legu Vagi, told his Parliament on Thursday that his government favored discussion of commercial arrangements with the Soviet Union and other fishing nations because of the "unrealistic attitude" of U.S. negotiators.

On a visit to Canberra, Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Monday that South Pacific states must develop stronger ties with the United States and Australia to counter increasing Soviet activity in the region.

Mr. Lugar said increasing Soviet fishing pacts in the South Pacific were part of Moscow's strategy to expand its political influence in an area that had until recently been free of Communist influence.

Mr. Lugar, in an apparent reference to U.S. and Australian concerns that the growing Soviet presence may provide opportunities for spying and subversion in the South Pacific, said, "Intelligence-gathering comes right along with the fishermen."

Moscow's interest in playing a more active role in the region was underlined on Wednesday when Mikhail S. Kapitsa, a deputy foreign minister, offered to establish a military agreement with New Zealand. In part, the pact would call for Russia to inform New Zealand about Soviet naval movements in the Pacific. The idea was quickly rejected by Bob Hawke, New Zealand's prime minister.

The Labor government in New Zealand has refused to allow nuclear warships into its waters. In response, the United States suspended its security guarantees with New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty, a pact that also covers Australia.

Australian officials said Friday that in talks last month on a proposed fisheries agreement, the United States offered 11 Pacific island states \$37.5 million over five years in exchange for rights for American tuna boats to fish in the islands' claimed 200-mile (325-kilometer) exclusive economic zones.

The zones cover vast areas of the South Pacific but the United States does not recognize them, citing international law. The 11 countries — most of them small, poor and heavily dependent on fishing — are members with Australia and New Zealand in the South Pacific Forum.

Australian officials said the Pacific island representatives had sought \$16.5 million a year over two years instead of the \$37.5 million over five years offered by Washington.

Mr. Lugar said he agreed with a comment by Mr. Hawke earlier this year that shortcomings in U.S. policy toward the South Pacific had aided Soviet penetration of the region.

He said one of the main goals of his visits to Australia and New Zealand, which ended Friday, was to draw the attention of U.S. leaders and legislators to what was happening in the area.

Mitterrand Accused on Greenpeace

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — Two prominent French journalists, in a book on the Greenpeace affair, conclude that President François Mitterrand approved in advance the French secret service operation to sink an anti-nuclear protest ship while it was berthed in New Zealand.

The two journalists, Jacques Derogy and Jean-Marie Pontaut, claim that Mr. Mitterrand was informed in advance of the operation by Admiral Pierre Lacoste, the head of the General Directorate for External Security, France's foreign intelligence agency.

They contend that Mr. Mitterrand approved the action after being assured by Admiral Lacoste that nobody would be hurt and that there would be no way to trace French involvement.

An inquiry, ordered by Mr. Mit-



In Berlin, a Daring Escape to the West

A 32-year-old man driving a dump truck hurried through East German gunfire and the barriers at Checkpoint Charlie on Friday to escape through the Berlin Wall to the West. A 25-year-old woman and an 8-month-old baby huddled on the floor as the truck, which was loaded with gravel, crashed through the barriers. The police did not release the names of the trio but said that no one was injured.

2 Restraints By Pretoria Now Invalid

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Two restrictions on reporters seeking to cover unrest under South Africa's emergency decree have been relaxed in recent days because of court challenges to their legality.

In a court action brought by the leading English-language newspaper groups last week challenging the authorities' right under the emergency decree to bar reporters from segregated, black townships, state attorneys conceded that two orders issued by Police Commissioner Johann Coetzee were invalid.

The reason was that Mr. Coetzee had issued the orders in a telex message to the South African Press Association news agency. The emergency decree stipulates that such orders should be promulgated either in the Government Gazette or in other ways, but not in the manner the police chief used.

The orders forbade reporters from unauthorized reporting of the actions of security forces and prohibited their presence "for the purpose of reporting" in segregated, black residential areas or in areas seized with unrest.

The orders were ruled unlawful because Mr. Coetzee had not observed emergency procedures in promulgating them. They could, lawyers said, be re-imposed.

Theoretically, however, reporters may now witness protest and write about it.

In Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg, reporters could write this week about the actions and deployments of the police and army without fear of official reprisals in terms of the newest emergency decree, imposed on June 12.

Before the withdrawal of the two orders on Aug. 20, reporters would have courted the possibility of reprisals by saying the police seemed to be firing indiscriminately on protesters opposed to the election of tenants who took part in a mass rent boycott.

Despite the easing of restrictions, photographs or video tapes of violence and protest are still unlawful, presenting television networks and photographers with a problem in depicting events such as the fighting in Soweto this week.

Chirac Begins Talks in New Caledonia

The Associated Press

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France said here Friday that "nothing must be excluded" in talks to decide the future of this overseas French territory.

But he said that the "government will never accept subversive means" to resolve the fate of New Caledonia.

The French Parliament six weeks ago approved a new law setting up a transitional regime in New Caledonia and calling for a referendum on self-determination next summer.

Speaking to an estimated 8,000 people assembled in front of City Hall, Mr. Chirac said all of the archipelago's residents "have the same rights and duties" and "none can claim for himself the right to determine the destiny of all."

Mr. Chirac arrived Friday for a two-day visit to discuss the future of the territory.

He met immediately with government leaders and then held a one-hour meeting with a delegation from the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which is seeking independence for the territory.

He agreed that a final accord in Stockholm would represent progress toward a new U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The Soviet move came two days after the United States made a concession to the Soviet Union, agreeing to give notice of troops movements from North America to Europe.

In Washington, Mr. Redman described the Soviet move as a "significant step toward effective verification."

Klaus Citron, a West German delegate, welcomed the move in Geneva but suggested that the inspectors should use a neutral aircraft flown by a neutral crew.

"It is not the pilots who inspect but the inspectors," Marshal Akhromyev responded. "I do not see anything wrong with our proposal."

He added that Moscow would never give foreign aircraft a license to spy.

NATO diplomats complained that there was no room for compromise by the Soviet Union in the remaining weeks of negotiations once such a high-ranking figure had spelled out the policy.

"The Soviet position is now set in concrete," one said.

Marshal Akhromyev condemned the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's biggest naval exercises in eight years, which started Friday off the coast of Norway, saying "it is hard to distinguish between such exercises and actual war."

For 1984, the conference was breaking out into a new level of escalation.

Uruguay Leader Offers Bill Proposing Amnesty

The Associated Press

MONTEVIDEO — President Julio María Sanguinetti has proposed an amnesty for soldiers and police officers accused of human rights abuses against leftists. He said such an amnesty would help unite the country.

The amnesty was contained in a bill Mr. Sanguinetti submitted Thursday to Congress, which is controlled by opposition parties that oppose an amnesty. Press reports said the amnesty would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

The bill would apply to all offenses from 1962, when left forces began battling the

guerrillas, to Mr. Sanguinetti's inauguration in March 1985.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH for English-speaking Catholics is now at St. Genevieve's Church, 24 rue Claude Lorrain, 75016 Paris. Masses: 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 13:00, 14:00, 15:00, 16:00, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 21:00, 22:00, 23:00, 24:00. Confessions after the 10:00 Mass during the school year. Baptisms and marriages by appointment. The priest, Fr. J. L. 731 7078 after 6:30pm.

PARIS SUBURBS

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, 56 rue des Saints, Neuilly-sur-Seine, English, Spanish, Italian, Masses: 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 13:00, 14:00, 15:00, 16:00, 17:00, 18:00, 19:00, 20:00, 21:00, 22:00, 23:00, 24:00. Confessions after the 10:00 Mass during the school year. Baptisms and marriages by appointment. The priest, Fr. J. L. 731 7078 after 6:30pm.

REAL ESTATE

PARADISE 2 FLATS close to beach in Pacific. Excellent investment. \$11,000. London (01) 221 0887.

WORLD BRIEFS

Is Unity Pact With

King Hassan II of Morocco announced a unity pact with Libya signed by the king and Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi. The king said his decision was made after a meeting with the Libyan leader in Tripoli. The pact, which was signed in the city of Marrakech, calls for a joint effort to end the Arab boycott of Israel.

ins to Leave Afghanistan

Soviet officials said Friday that a decision to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan is not "excluded" by the new constitution of the Soviet Union. The decision, they said, will be made by the Soviet leadership.

Churches Vote to

Three Lutheran denominations have agreed to merge into a single Protestant church.

er Is in French Em

The French Foreign Ministry said Friday that a decision to give French citizenship to a Palestinian leader is not "excluded" by the new constitution of the French Republic.

ian Talks on Tab

Israeli and Palestinian leaders are expected to meet in the near future to discuss the peace process.

Buying Arms From

The United States has agreed to sell arms to a group of African states.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Ex-Aide Faults Reagan on Foreign Policy

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the former White House national security adviser, said today that President Ronald Reagan was "more willing to tolerate disagreement and even paralysis" in the development of foreign policy than most other presidents because his priorities are domestic.

Mr. McFarlane, who left the administration early this year after several clashes with the chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said Thursday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz was "clearly" the dominant force in national security policy.

He offered a generally gloomy appraisal of prospects for major foreign policy breakthroughs under this administration.

Mr. McFarlane said that, because the country is still "basically isolationist" and has little tolerance for foreign engagements that do not end quickly and successfully, explaining policy and "building bridges to Congress is essential if an administration is



The president's domestic priorities can lead to 'paralysis' on foreign affairs.

— Robert C. McFarlane

going to be even marginally successful."

The problem, he said, is that "the career bureaucracies in State, Defense, the CIA and Treasury are ill-equipped" for that work, and the president's talents are diverted to domestic goals.

Mr. McFarlane made the comments while on a panel of former

presidential advisers at a meeting of the American Political Science Association.

The panel, which included Richard B. Wirthlin, a pollster for Mr. Reagan; Stuart E. Eizenstat, domestic policy adviser under President Jimmy Carter; and Roger B. Porter, an economic policy coordinator under President Gerald R. Ford and Mr. Reagan,

agreed that administrations got into trouble when policy advice was separated from political strategy.

Mr. Eizenstat said the Carter White House "did a particularly poor job of integrating" the two, in part because Mr. Carter himself "believed politics sullied the policy process."

"The surest way to lose an argument with him was to cite political necessity," Mr. Eizenstat said.

By contrast, Mr. Eizenstat said, James A. Baker III earned "the most-valuable-player award" in Mr. Reagan's first term as chief of staff by blending politics and policy.

The others agreed with his contention that the occupant of that job had to keep "the politics of governing" constantly in mind.

Mr. Wirthlin said that he had found it useful to brief top White House staff members and cabinet officials, as well as Mr. Reagan, on his polling results and that greater cooperation followed when "everyone understands the political climate."

Reagan Approves 2% Pay Raise for Federal Workers

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has approved a pay raise of 2 percent next year for 1.1 million civilian federal employees, saying that economic conditions precluded a larger raise.

Mr. Reagan notified Congress in a proclamation Thursday, released here where he was vacationing, that he would reject the recommendations of an advisory committee on federal pay. The committee had urged a 3.5 percent raise, averaging 23.79 percent for the highest-paid.

Mr. Reagan defended the 2 percent raise as reflective of the "economic conditions affecting the

general welfare." The administration has attempted budget cutbacks in a number of categories as part of the goal to balance the federal budget.

Last year, federal employees got no increase after Mr. Reagan proposed a freeze, also citing concern over economic conditions.

Federal employees have failed to receive the increases the advisory committee has recommended for the past eight years.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan was aware of a budget measure now moving through both houses of Congress that contains a proposal for a 3-percent increase.

Congressional supporters of an increase of 3 percent have suggested that the cost could be recovered elsewhere. Mr. Reagan said he would consider such an arrangement.

He said Thursday that a 3-percent increase would cost the Treasury about \$746 million.

Buying Arms From

The United States has agreed to sell arms to a group of African states.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

IT: City Is Under

A major earthquake is expected to strike a city in the Pacific region.

Volcano Ex

A major eruption is expected from a volcano in the Pacific region.

Prehistoric Dwelling Found in U.S.

By Mark A. Stein

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Archaeologists searching for cultural artifacts in a remote Sierra Nevada valley have unearthed a prehistoric settlement they believe may be the oldest example of a human shelter in North America.

Digging at the proposed site of a hydroelectric project outside the Alpine County town of Bear Valley, 140 miles (225 kilometers) northeast of San Francisco, workers found what appears to be a floor and fireplace built roughly 10,000 years ago.

Archaeologists from a private company, Peak and Associates of Sacramento, California, made the find.

If the antiquity of the find is supported by radiocarbon dating it would be the oldest structure on the North American continent. An 8,000-year-old site near Hells Gap,

Wyoming, is now the oldest known structure, according to Robert Bettinger, an associate professor of anthropology at the University of California at Davis.

While the new find could be the oldest example of a human shelter on the continent, it would not be the oldest sign of human activity, Professor Bettinger and Vance Haynes, a University of Arizona geologist, said that there have been many 10,000- to 12,000-year-old discoveries of tools and other evidence of human presence from Nova Scotia to the Mojave Desert.

In addition, French scientists last summer found evidence that humans have lived in South America for at least 32,000 years. This suggests that humans at least passed through North America on their way from Asia over what is now the Bering Strait.

Anthropologists reacted cautiously to the announcement of the

Sierra Nevada discovery, and most withheld comment until more details emerge. In the past, potentially promising new finds have been discounted after detailed study.

But if the find is confirmed, it may add greatly to knowledge about prehistoric human activity, according to Professor Bettinger. "If it is a house floor," he said, "it would be the oldest house floor in North America almost by a factor of two."

In addition, Professor Bettinger said, "it would tell us about settlement patterns in a time we don't know much about settlement patterns."

Scientists could learn such things as how people organized their lives, how often they moved from one area to another and whether they regularly migrated back to the high-altitude site after the area's heavy snowpack cleared in the spring.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Beninson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California bone marrow specialist who treated victims of the April 26 accident, sided with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited

The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had

learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about 272 million Deutsche marks (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Beninson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California bone marrow specialist who treated victims of the April 26 accident, sided with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited

The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had

learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about 272 million Deutsche marks (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

U.S. Study Backs Fixed Penalties for Youth Crime

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department study has recommended that state legislatures adopt fixed penalties for juveniles convicted of crimes, a proposal that could dramatically alter the way young offenders are punished.

Under the proposal, the outcome of a \$1-million research project, judges and the parole authorities would lose much of their discretion in sentencing juveniles.

Instead, each state would establish a fixed system of punishments for certain crimes.

Punishments would be determined on a point system tied to the seriousness of a crime and the age and background of an offender.

The 10-member panel of scholars and lawyers that prepared the study seeks to play down the role of psychologists and social workers in determining penalties.

In the past, Justice Department officials have spoken of the need for fixed sentences and tougher punishments for young people involved in serious crimes.

The sentencing guidelines, expected to be ready for publication later this year, are aimed at state governments, which handle almost all juvenile cases.

The proposal is expected to draw criticism from social scientists and civil libertarians. Many believe that fixed sentences lead to longer terms of detention overall.

Supporters say the plan would end disparities in the punishment of young criminals.

"We offer this as something for states to consider as they find themselves increasingly frustrated with current juvenile justice systems," said Ralph A. Rossum, a professor of government at Claremont McKenna College in Claremont, California, who oversaw the study. "It would be a fairly thoroughgoing reform."

Two years ago, Congress adopted a law mandating fixed sentencing for adults convicted under federal law.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Beninson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California bone marrow specialist who treated victims of the April 26 accident, sided with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited

The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had

learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about 272 million Deutsche marks (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Beninson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California bone marrow specialist who treated victims of the April 26 accident, sided with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited

The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had

learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about 272 million Deutsche marks (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Dr. Rosen is an American. Dr. Beninson is an Argentine who heads the International Commission on Radiological Protection, which recommends radiation standards to governments.

Dr. Robert P. Gale, the California bone marrow specialist who treated victims of the April 26 accident, sided with those who believe in a larger number of excess cancer deaths.

He said public health experts believed that the figure might be as high as 75,000 worldwide, with 40,000 in the Soviet Union and most of the others in Europe.

Safety Lessons Are Cited

The nuclear experts ended the symposium Friday, saying they had

learned valuable safety lessons for their industry and praising the Soviet Union for the fullness of its report on the accident, Reuters reported.

The 500 officials put forward 13 proposals for expanding the safety role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at whose Vienna headquarters the five-day meeting was held.

Recommendations included workshops on such topics as improved training for plant operators and upgrading of fire-protection standards at nuclear plants, and a study of the medical effects of radiation.

In Bonn, the West German interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, said Friday that the West German government had paid about 272 million Deutsche marks (about \$133 million) to farmers claiming compensation for crops damaged by fallout from the nuclear accident.

Dr. Rosen, the director of nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency, denied that he or Dr. Beninson had bowed to pressure from the nuclear-power industry.

Republicans Splurge for Senate

In Vote Drive, Party Has 8 Times the Democrats' Cash

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nowhere is the Republican financial advantage over the Democratic Party more apparent than in its battle to retain control of the U.S. Senate, a struggle in which money is pouring through every conceivable opening in U.S. election law.

From high-technology drives to get out the vote in the Nov. 4 elections, to specialized consulting on radio advertising, key Senate candidates are benefiting from Republican committees flush with cash.

During the first 18 months of the current election cycle, the National Republican Senatorial Committee has raised \$59.6 million compared with \$6.8 million by its Democratic counterpart.

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee has significantly improved its fund-raising capacity, from \$2.2 million in 1981-82 to \$6.8 million in 1985-86. But that still gives its Republican counterpart eight times as much cash.

The Democrats would need a net gain of four seats to win control of the Senate, which the Republicans now control 53-47.

Earlier this year, the Republicans boasted that in addition to giving the maximum allowed under law in direct and indirect contributions to every Republican in a contested Senate race, the senatorial group and the Republican National Committee will pump an additional \$8 million to \$10 million into battle-ground states.

While the senatorial group bulges with money, fund-raising at the National Republican Congressional Committee has taken a nosedive. Contributions have fallen from \$45.6 million for the first 18 months of 1981-82 to \$25.4 million for the first 18 months of 1985-86.

At the Senate level, however, the Republican advantage has produced a wide range of expenditures: In the first six months of this year, the senatorial group has spent at least \$619,000 on surveys, primarily in the states where there are Senate contests.

Under election law, the group can give a Senate candidate from \$102,800 in a small state such as Idaho or South Dakota, to \$1,720,861 in a large state such as California.

In addition to contributing directly to the Senate campaigns and providing a host of services, the Republican group has set up a special "combo" account to pick up office expenses, such as newspaper subscriptions, photographs, television tapes and transmissions, and other costs.

So far this year, about \$800,000 has been given to senators for these fees, which do not count against contribution limits.

The group also avoids limits by raising money from loyal contributors who, instead of giving to the group, earmark the money for specific candidates.

In just the most recent three-month reporting period, the group said it passed on just over \$1 million to candidates in earmarked contributions, and far more is expected to be raised this way before the November elections.

The infusion of party support compounds the fund-raising advantage Republican Senate candidates have built up. In 13 contested Senate fights where the nominees have been chosen and the figures are readily available, the Democratic candidates have raised \$25.9 million, compared with \$31.7 million by the Republican candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

To date, however, most of the challenges have been dismissed by the election panel.

Many of the spending practices of the Republican committees have been challenged before the Federal Election Commission and the courts by the Democratic Party and its candidates, who have contended that they amount to violations of the law setting limits on the amounts parties can give to candidates.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Hope for Sri Lanka

There now seems to be a fair chance for a decent end to the civil war that has bloodied Sri Lanka and sent refugees flocking to West Germany, Canada and elsewhere. With a nudge from worried India, President J.R. Jayewardene has finally made an offer that his island's Tamil minority ought not to refuse. He has agreed to the principle of genuine autonomy for a Tamil province in the north, and for pragmatic compromise in ethnically mixed areas. It is a promising opening toward ending the conflict.

Mr. Jayewardene's hardest task is to persuade the Sinhalese majority, mostly Buddhists, to share devolved powers with the Tamil minority, mostly Hindu. Tamil moderates face a parallel task in curbing their own diatribes, the Tigers, a guerrilla movement committed to separatism. What could hold a shaky center together is the right kind of sustained pressure from India.

In Sri Lanka, Tamils number only 2 million, but there are 50 million in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, a stiff ride across the Palk Strait. The Tigers have found sanctuary and arms there. Thus, ending the insurgency requires India's collaboration. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi understands that. He has brokered the peace talks that are under way in Colombo. He has his own reasons for containing a conflict that has spilled into India's domestic politics.

Mr. Jayewardene vainly tried to vanquish the Tigers with sudden strikes by an undisciplined Home Guard. With some courage he now seeks a political settlement. He is calling elections in January for nine provincial councils, which will share taxing and police powers with the central government. Still unresolved are the boundaries in the eastern provinces. It should not be beyond human wit to bridge these differences.

Tamil Tigers use Marxist slogans and have ties with the PLO. But the Sinhalese opposition also uses leftist jargon and assaults any concessions to the Tamils. This conflict arises not from Lenin's tracts but from the historic rivalry between people of different languages and different creeds.

The cruel costs are obvious in the West. Tamil refugees are targets for racist demagoguery in West Germany, and are prey to the unscrupulous. For a reported \$500,000, a German ship captain dropped 155 Tamils in lifeboats in Canadian waters, with barely more than a compass. They were lucky to survive. A better ending, genuine peace in Sri Lanka, now seems within reach.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Bad Population Policy

By 2016 there will be twice as many people in the world, and most of the growth will have taken place in the poorest countries. That darkens the future for Kenya, for instance, which has the world's highest birthrate, or Bangladesh, where 10 million in a work force of 30 million are unemployed and 3.5 million babies are born every year. The enlightened thing for the United States to do is to help such countries conduct humane family planning. What it has just done instead is to petulantly stamp its foot and close its purse to the two most effective international agencies.

The dismaying story begins with the acclaimed United Nations Fund for Population Activities. It counts on the U.S. Agency for International Development for about a quarter of its funds, but AID has now withdrawn its support. Why? Because the UN agency also works with China, which reputedly coerces abortions, and some zealous Americans do not believe China when it denies it. The UN agency refuses to stop aiding a country that so needs population planning. Thus the zealots have pressed the Reagan administration to stop contributing to all the agency's work. The loss of American money threatens family planning in 129 other poor countries. Last year, when AID did the same thing to International Planned Parenthood, 18 African countries lost some family planning programs.

The United States has substantially increased its investment in international family planning through smaller programs and government-to-government aid in the last six years. But that is thanks to Congress, which has invariably voted more than President Reagan sought. In any case, no population effort compares to the UN agency or International Planned Parenthood.

If there are Americans who believe that China coerces abortion, what better way to discourage it than by facilitating humane family planning? In leaving the organization, the United States turns its back on millions in poor countries to please a noisy shortsighted minority at home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Uncle Sugar Is Wrong

The American sugar price support program is very tidy. To keep up the incomes of producers, the government promises every year to buy all surplus production at a fixed price, now 18 cents a pound. To make sure there is no surplus, and so to minimize its costs, the government sets import quotas. Sugar sells on the world market for only about six cents a pound, but for the most part U.S. consumers can't buy it. As surely as if it had levied a tax, Congress has decreed that citizens who do not grow sugar cane or beets must give over a certain amount of income each year to those who do. The other losers in the system are Third World exporters barred from the U.S. market. Their countries are the poorer for this, and to keep them whole the United States — meaning sugar consumers now in the role of taxpayers — gives them aid.

Last year the system went awry. Because the State Department wanted to help the Caribbean economy, the administration let in some extra foreign sugar. That created an instant surplus of the higher-priced domestic product, which the government had to buy. The two choices then were to let in less foreign sugar this year, so the surplus could be absorbed domestically, or to sell it on the world market at a loss. The government took the latter course, and compounded it by selling the sugar a) to the Chinese and b) at a doubly cut rate of 4.7 cents a pound, about a penny under prevailing prices.

The administration has also announced that it is prepared to subsidize some wheat exports to the Soviet Union this year. A farm support system that results in the use of U.S. funds to hold down food prices in the Soviet Union and China has to be regarded as bizarre; such competitors as the Australians have stronger language for it. The Australians sell both wheat to the Soviet Union and sugar to China, and have been unkind enough to suggest that the United States is trying to snatch their markets.

U.S. sugar producers and the huge corn sweetener industry, which shelters behind sugar prices, defend the support system. The politically powerful growers say that there is really no such thing as a free world market; that almost every country of consequence limits imports; and that the Europeans go further, subsidizing production of a surplus and dumping it on the world market for export. The dumping is what really hurts the Caribbean and other weaker producers, U.S. growers say, not U.S. refusal to buy. The only real choice for the U.S. government is thus which group of growers it will support, U.S. or aggressive European.

Maybe, but you could be forgiven an alternative thought: Junk the whole thing. A few thousand domestic producers would lose, but millions of consumers would gain. Prices would be lower, resources would be freed for something else, and there would be one less way for Uncle Sam to play Uncle Sugar. What can be wrong with that?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Kept Waiting for Too Long?

A spark from any state source is obviously still capable of igniting a tinderbox like Soweto. South Africa [is] in an unstable equilibrium. The massively discontented Africans lack the unity and strength to overthrow apartheid, with its overwhelming apparatus of repression. But the power of the security machine is not so great that it can go where it likes without meeting resistance stiff enough to exact a steady toll on the human (mostly black) instruments of white domination. Such a stalemate could last for years or decades.

The answer to the overriding question as to what kind of South Africa will emerge in the end becomes clearer the more the blacks are made to wait before they come into their inheritance. The bitterness in the townships is piling up even as more and more whites tell the opinion pollsters that they recognize majority rule as inevitable.

The nature of the African government that emerges on that day will be directly related to what it has to endure and overcome to achieve power. If the outcome displeases the whites and their supporters in the West, they have only themselves, and President Botha and his ilk, to blame. Black resistance to apartheid is no longer just a law-and-order problem, if it ever was.

—The Guardian (London).

Bonn Tackles Refugee Issue

In announcing a series of measures on Wednesday designed to limit the number of people who request asylum in the Federal Republic, the Bonn government has come to grips with an issue that had become one of the main objects of polemics in the country as the summer draws to a close. The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl deserves credit for resisting pressures from the right, which was lobbying for a revision of the right to asylum as enshrined in the constitution, and for not contemplating any measure that would mean a wholesale expulsion of refugees back to their countries of origin. But one cannot expect miracles. The announced measures cannot make claim to absolute effectiveness or justice.

—Le Monde (Paris).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
PHILIP POISSE, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL APT, KATHERINE KNORR, and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT B. WHITCOMB, Financial Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
REVUE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR, and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANPUHL, Advertising Sales Director
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612632; Editorial, 612716; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 31 Coleridge Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS58988
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 3-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. UK: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: 836-4022. Telex: 61070
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Landerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Berlin 1. Tel: (030) 72575. Telex: 61070
Pres. U.S.: Michael Groppe, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3880. Telex: 47175
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

New Look or Not, China Is Still Different

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Mikhail Gorbachev made an important speech in Vladivostok on July 28. The speech initially attracted attention because of his promise to withdraw some forces from Afghanistan, but there was much more to it. It was a substantial bid for better relations with China, offering important concessions.

In China's view, three things stand between Moscow and Beijing: the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the scale of Soviet forces on China's frontier together with unresolved disputes over frontier demarcation, and Soviet support for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. Mr. Gorbachev said there would be a reduction of troops on the frontier and that the Soviet Union was prepared to concede crucial Chinese border claims.

China has reacted positively to the Gorbachev initiative. It has been a guarded response, asking for further concessions with respect to Vietnam; but it is positive. Official visits are in the news. A border incident in mid-August in one of the disputed areas was hushed up by both sides.

When Richard Nixon made his dramatic visit to China in March 1972, ending two decades of American conflict with Chinese communism, he called it "a week that changed the world." Mr. Nixon was widely described as following a balance-of-power policy, aimed at developing collaboration between Beijing and Washington with an eventual anti-Soviet alliance in mind. American, Japanese, and European businessmen responded with enthusiasm to China's need for investment and foreign technology, dreaming dreams of a billion consumers.

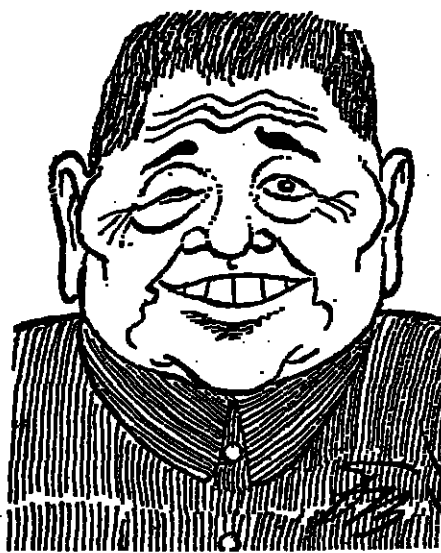
What actually happened in 1972, though, was not that Washington recognized Beijing but that the Chinese recognized the United States, as a step in China's own balance-of-power policy.

China opened to economic and technological collaboration with the West as a counterbalance to the danger represented by the Soviet Union. If China today responds favorably to Mr. Gorbachev's new overtures, it is to provide a counterweight to the new dangers that the Chinese perceive in too close an attachment to the West.

China, more than the United States, benefited from ending the hostility that existed for a generation between the two countries and that had provoked U.S. intervention in the Korean and Vietnam wars. The United States had suffered from bad relations with China, but it did not, and does not, need a special relationship with Beijing.

It is China that has needed the security reassurance afforded by the new situation. The Chinese have needed to learn from Western techniques and profit from Western investment. They have at the same time put severe limits on how far relations with the West can go.

Exposure to "barbarian" values remains a controversial matter in Chinese policy circles, despite Deng Xiaoping's attempt to make his program resemble those of earlier Chinese reformers, at the start of this century, who recommended that one "use Chinese learning for



Deng Xiaoping by BEHRENDT, C&W Syndicate.

matters of spiritual essence, and use Western learning for matters of practical use."

China looks after itself. It is basically an ally of no one — not now, and not in the future. It is an autonomous society, intellectually and politically isolated. It is not like other countries and certainly not like Japan, with long experience of assimilating foreign influences to useful purpose.

The problem is that China's foreign policy is subtle — over-subtle, perhaps — yet rests on considerable ignorance of what the rest of the world really is like. Mr. Deng has stated his belief that "frightful" dangers lie ahead because war between the United States and the Soviet Union is "inevitable." Some analysts in Moscow believe it is China's wish to see or even to encourage such a war. That, of course, may be provocation; or it may be illusion — but a dangerous illusion.

Certainly China today is stating neither under the influence of newly acquired Western ideas nor because of its residual ideological connections to Soviet communism. Both of those links are superficial. China's leaders act with a "sacred egoism" that rests on belief in China's centrality to the human universe, a conviction 4,000 years old. Such a conviction can be expected to change or adapt only within very narrow limits.

China has made the attempt to modernize and industrialize before — under 19th century reformers, again under Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek in this century, and most recently under that same revolutionary Maoism that Mr. Deng has swept aside. None succeeded.

The first British embassy to imperial China, in 1793, Lord Macartney, judged the Chinese political civilization then to be "an old, crazy, first-rate map-of-war, which a fortunate succession of able and vigilant officers has contrived to keep aloft (so as to) overawe their neighbors merely by her bulk and appearance... but she can never be rebuilt on the old bottom." It remains to be seen whether communism has given the vessel a new hull on which a new (capitalist?) society will be built. The evidence to date is not convincing.

International Herald Tribune
© 1986 Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Taiwan Must Grapple With the Forces of Tradition

By Mark Mobius

TAIPEI — Taiwan is at a turning point in its economic development. It must open its economy quickly if it is to assure continued growth and reap the benefits of the success it has achieved so far.

Taiwan's leaders have recently given support to liberalizing measures and the "internationalization" of the economy. But there is resistance to change at many levels of society and in the bureaucracy. The dilemma is this: While traditional ideas have contributed to Taiwan's success, they require extensive re-examination if success is to be sustained.

The United States is a major factor in this. By pressing for a reduction of its enormous trade deficit with Taiwan, America is forcing the island to swallow some bitter medicine. But it should be recognized that this will prove a long-term benefit.

Market-opening and other liberalization measures will make it easier for Taiwan to import both high-technology equipment and the know-how essential to future development. Such steps will also allow the government to undertake much needed rationalization in Taiwan's financial markets and to invest its \$33 billion in foreign reserves more wisely.

The justification for such change is evident in the structure of Taiwan's economy. The government's direct role in industry ranges from banking to shipbuilding, steel and fertilizer production. In some of these industries it maintains monopoly positions; in many others it also supports price-setting cartels.

Foreign exchange flows and foreign investment are strictly controlled. Imports are severely restricted. Customs duties, which run as high as 60 percent, provide almost a fifth of government revenues.

No one can argue with the results of this development formula. Taiwan's economic growth is among the world's highest, its industrial sector is highly diversified and its foreign exchange position is the envy of most other countries, developing or developed. But this success has spawned a

slew of interrelated problems: A strengthening currency threatens to undermine the island's export competitiveness; rising wage levels make industrial rationalization and higher productivity imperative; seemingly inexhaustible growth in the trade surplus must be reversed.

In addition, a more affluent and better educated population is beginning to demand more choice in everyday life, a more open political and economic system and a greater emphasis on the quality of life.

Many of Taiwan's leaders recognize that these and other problems of modernization will most profitably be tackled with a more liberal, market-oriented approach. They also know that the technological expertise needed to solve Taiwan's problems can best be attracted and nurtured in a more open environment.

The process has begun, but change has often proved painfully difficult. In coping with its huge foreign reserves, for instance, the government has three options: to import more goods, export capital by loosening currency controls or revalue the new Taiwan dollar to reduce export competitiveness. But from one quarter or another, there has been resistance to all of these measures.

Efforts to address the problem have been blunted by extreme caution and debilitating debate. Ministers are often openly critical of one another. A fair trade law that would eliminate domestic price controls has been in debate for eight years.

President Ronald Reagan's threat to penalize Taiwan for its import restrictions has lent a new note of urgency to the need for reform.

Given an export-led economy and almost 50 percent of exports sold in the United States, the message hit

home. Last year Taiwan's surplus in trade with the United States was \$13 billion, according to U.S. figures, and by all accounts it will be higher this year. It is generally recognized that this has changed Taiwan's image abroad; it is no longer seen as a poor nation in need of market access, and it cannot continue to act as one.

The chances for successful reform are good. Taiwan has a strong financial base and almost no foreign debt. It boasts an intelligent, hard-working population that has demonstrated its ability to accept change.

It has taken only 20 years for Taiwan to evolve from an island of farmers into an advancing industrial nation. The next transformation should not be beyond reach.

The writer is president of International Investment Trust, which manages foreign equity investments in Taiwan. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

South Korea Believes in Free Trade

By Kyung-Won Kim

The writer is South Korea's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — International trade disputes are common at present; resolutions are less so. Yet South Korea and the United States announced an agreement recently on two major cases that will strengthen their trade partnership. One case guarantees the right of U.S. insurance companies to do business in South Korea, and the other updates Korean laws protecting patents, copyrights and trademarks. The negotiations leading to these agreements were conducted amid threats of increased U.S. protectionism and accusations of restricted South Korean markets. This charged atmosphere, however, was not allowed to prevent a decision benefiting both parties.

When Washington initiated the two trade actions last fall, they came as a shock to Koreans. We believed we were moving as rapidly as we could to create a free and fair trading regime, one that America, our principal ally and a strong advocate of free and fair trade, would welcome.

We have made great progress since the end of World War II, when Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world. Initially we were helped greatly by foreign aid, mostly from the United States, but that ceased long ago. We have since depended on trade, not aid, and thus on our economic partners for markets, goods, capital and technology. Because capital was scarce, however, we restricted its use to essentials for many years.

But in the late 1970s we began to realize that trade restrictions have slowed, not fostered, our growth. So we have begun dismantling the controls that kept foreign companies from doing business in South Korea.

The goal was to create economic relationships with the rest of the world so that each country could produce its most competitive products.

Last October we announced an important liberalization package designed to lift restrictions on 600 items over a three-year period. Under this program, 300 items were liberalized early last month. More than 91 percent of commodities in international trade are now freely imported, and the figure will surpass 95 percent in a few years. This compares with an average of 92 percent in developed countries and a much lower percentage in the developing world. We also listed the industries that were to be opened to foreign investment. Thus, both foreign and South Korean companies could plan well in advance.

Moving from a restricted trade regime to a free one is not a simple matter. Companies that were created to take advantage of freedom from foreign competition suddenly must face that competition. Workers and investors see their livelihoods threatened. If all restrictions suddenly were removed, the nation would plunge into a deep recession. The economy's vulnerability and structural weakness necessitate a process of rolling back adjustment to increased competition.

The agreement recently concluded is proof of our willingness to adjust our economy and assume the obligations that come with being a growing economic power. By agreeing to strengthen our system of protecting intellectual property, South Korea has joined in U.S. efforts to prevent counterfeiting. With enhanced protection for patents, trademarks and copyrights, it will become an even more attractive market for investors.

The United States should be in no doubt that South Korea believes in free and fair trade.

The Washington Post.

For Protection of Intellectual Property

By Richard R. Rivers

WASHINGTON — While the United States continues to suffer record trade deficits, its problems are not limited to the merchandise trade imbalance. An area of major concern to many companies and trade officials is the rapid increase in the piracy of intellectual property.

Such property is made up of goods and services protected by copyrights, patents and trademarks. These include motion pictures, books, records, computer software and chemicals. Violation of intellectual property rights is a variation of the age-old practice of stealing someone else's idea.

In addition to producing fake

atches, computers and medical cures, foreign competitors are pirating U.S. technology, designs and the commercial process of inventing. The U.S. Commerce Department estimates that at least 750,000 American jobs have been lost because of counterfeiting. The number is likely to grow.

The situation is particularly severe because piracy strikes one of the few areas in which American ingenuity remains strongly competitive: the service sector. Services — any type of production that does not produce goods, including such industries as banking, engineering and insurance — now account for more than two-thirds of GNP and a significant percentage of the revenue earned on exports.

A vital element in the ability of U.S. industry to remain competitive is its ability to innovate, to produce (often through huge investments) new products and services that give companies a competitive edge. U.S. laws, and the laws of most other countries, protect the products of innovation. Unless companies and individuals know that they will be able to profit commercially from the fruits of their innovation and creativity, they will have no incentive to invest time and money.

Without adequate legal protection, counterfeiting becomes the preferred means of doing business. Currently, counterfeiting is one of the fastest growing, most lucrative industries in the world.

Effective protection around the world can be achieved only through international negotiations to build

a consensus. Toward that end the U.S. government is vigorously pursuing several initiatives, notably an effort to reach an international agreement on intellectual property protection under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United States has managed to include intellectual property on the agenda of a new round of multilateral trade talks scheduled to begin on Sept. 15.

GATT is the principal legal framework governing international trade and is the forum to take on the broad issues of intellectual property protection and trade. The United States also must continue to work through other international organizations established to deal with limited aspects of the protection dilemma. And it must continue negotiations with individual countries on specific piracy problems.

For example, the United States recently resolved a dispute with South Korea over that country's refusal to afford adequate protection to software programs.

The U.S. Congress can play an important role in improving international protection. One pending bill would stop imports of counterfeit goods. Another would establish procedures to identify countries that are the prime offenders, require the administration to negotiate with them and, if they refused to stop the counterfeiting, mandate some form of retaliation. Such legislation would give U.S. trade negotiators the leverage they need.

The writer, a lawyer in Washington, was a trade official in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



Drawn by VALERIE.

The writer, a lawyer in Washington, was a trade official in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Reaganism: Big Talk, Small Stick

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The penalty you pay for the enrichment of foreign travel in this business is the avalanche of old newspapers and other chronicles that await your return. But the heavy sifting has occasional rewards: My late entry for August's monthly issue of the month is Ronald Reagan's anniversary reflection on the Berlin Wall.

If we'd gone in there and knocking down the barbed wire that was first erected, he boldly said 25 years after the fact, "I don't think there'd be a wall today, because I don't think they wanted to start a war over that."

Good grief. We are talking about recent history. The wall was the consequence rather than the cause of the Berlin crisis of 1961. The serious threat was Nikita Khrushchev's stated intent to break the four-power occupation agreement by signing a separate peace treaty with East Germany and turning over responsibility for East Berlin to the Communist East German government. President Kennedy's quick response was a call-up of reserves and the reinforcement of U.S. troops in Central Europe.

The resulting war scare had turned a steady westward flow of some 3.5 million East Germans since the end of the war into a torrent, up from the hundreds to the thousands every day of the youngest and brightest. Mr. Reagan has it half right; the Soviets did not want to start a war. They wanted to stop a hemorrhage.

The allies would have had to start the war to prevent the Soviets from rebuilding barbed wire deeper into East Germany as fast as they were "knocked down." To have judged otherwise, Kennedy would have had to go against the counsel of his advisers, his French and British allies in the occupation, and the West Germans who had the most to lose.

Does Ronald Reagan not know all this — or not care? No matter; that is not the interesting part.

We should be grateful that the president's most ferocious fantasies are retrospective. In the 1980 campaign he talked of how he would have blockaded Cuba and told the Soviets, "Now, buster, we'll lift it when you take your forces out of Afghanistan." In 1975 he blasted President Ford for not using B-52s to crush the final North Vietnamese assault on South Vietnam and said that if South Korea was ever similarly threatened "B-52s should make a moonshot off of North Korea." In 1965 he would have declared war on North Vietnam. "We could pave the whole country and put parking stripes on it and still be home for Christmas."

We should be all the more grateful that in real life the kamikaze is really Walter Mitty. He dreams big and carries a small stick. He does, to be sure, beat up 7,000 or so Guben combat engineers in Grenada. He sends military aid to "freedom fighters" from Afghanistan to Angola to Nicaragua. Ineffectively he mines Nicaraguan ports, but he does not blockade Nicaragua and he has not (so far) dispatched U.S. combat troops there.

He is quick on the draw with F-111s to scare the wits out of Moammar Gadhafi, but he has not yet reached for B-52s.

When the shells of the battleship New Jersey cannot bring the warring Lebanese factions to their senses, he calls his considerable losses. He withdraws the American military presence only weeks after proclaiming that it was vital not only to peace in the Middle East and access to Gulf oil but to the whole world power balance.

And yet — here we get to the interesting part — the popular perception of Mr. Reagan at home and abroad is that of a tough customer. His appeal runs through hard-nosed conservatives who want nothing more than to reassert American power against the encroachment of international communism and the scourge of international terrorism. And this appeal is broad; his handling of foreign affairs has the approval of two-thirds of the American people.

Surely there is the suggestion here of a shaky foundation for sound policy, of a certain public confusion over what is wanted and what standards should be applied to the people in charge. Toughness cannot be the test; only a third of the American public approves President Reagan's efforts to dislodge Nicaragua's Sandinista government. Consistency obviously does not count for much, and still less does a command of the subject or a concern for reality.

So what does the public want? Given Ronald Reagan's rare, mesmerizing, magic touch, we may have to wait until 1988, and the choice of a successor, to find out.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Gioconda' Sought

NEW YORK — Baggage of passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II was searched [on Aug. 29], but "La Gioconda" was not revealed. Officers have been secretly informed that the painting was shipped to New York.

PARIS — The Louvre Museum was invaded by a huge crowd [on Aug. 29] to view the four nails on which the stolen "La Gioconda" had hung. It was the first time the museum had opened since the theft over a week ago, and all classes and conditions of people mourned the staircases like a crowd hurrying into a big railway station. Cautious people prevailed on the guardians to point out the door through which the thief had escaped through the painting and the corridor in which the masterpiece was removed from its frame. They then exercised their ingenuity in figuring out how the theft must have taken place.

1936: War Spectacle

HENDAY, France — The Prefect of the Bas-Pyrénées on the Spanish frontier, [on Aug. 29] prohibited shopkeepers and peasants whose places overlook the Iron Fighting area from renting balconies to tourists flocking in to watch the fighting.

LONDON — London is having a penny shortage. The Londoner vainly dips into his pocket for a penny bus fare. Bootblack, musicians, waiters, taximen and porters rejoice in their hearts. Banks and shopkeepers explain. No one knows where the pennies are. One theory is that the collectors of pennies from gas meters, chocolate machines and ticket machines are on a vacation and have left the pennies locked up in the machines. A baffled bank official said [on Aug. 29], "Frankly we don't know where the pennies are. There is no apparent reason for the shortage."

	Vol.	High	Low	Chs.	Chs.
Wicks	22641	5 1/4	5	3/4	+ 1/8
BAT	22275	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	+ 1/8
AM Int'l	3777	5 1/4	5	1/4	+ 3/8
Echo	3767	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
LoTel	3767	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Amor	3767	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Hemsh w/	2864	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Wang	2864	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Wells	2864	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Cliff	1527	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Hemsh n	1527	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Sci	1527	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
AmRov	1196	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4	+ 1/8
ACFI	1023	1 3/4	1 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8
Spokane	972	1 3/4	1 3/4	1/4	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chgs
274.82	273.01	273.85	+0.84

Conflict of interest statement No potential conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

\$18.04-billion trade deficit for July, reported before the market opened, is yet another signal

(Reuters, UPI)

[illegible][illegible]

WEEKEND

■ A Rainy London Carnival
■ The Walters Art Gallery
■ British Booksellers A-Buzz

August 30-31, 1986

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

WASHINGTON

Portrait Miniatures

More than 400 works from the National Museum of American Art's permanent collection of portrait miniatures trace the history of this art form from the latter half of the 18th century through the mid-19th century, when it was replaced by photography. The smallest works featured in the museum's redesigned Doris M. Magowan Gallery are thumb-sized, the larger ones palm-sized. Painted in watercolor on ivory, the miniatures are portraits of men, women and children, often of loved ones, and many have not previously been shown publicly. The National Museum of American Art, in the Smithsonian Institution, is open daily, 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

PARIS

Arab Calligraphy

Arab calligraphy is highlighted in the diverse works of four Arab painters — two Algerians and two Iraqis — presented in an exhibition at the Musée National des Arts et Métiers. "Signes et Calligraphie" includes several works on loan from the Bibliothèque Nationale in addition to the contemporary sculpture, painting, graphics, and pen and ink drawings of the four contributing artists. Extended until Oct. 20.

Alvin Ailey Ballet

The dates for the first modern dance rendezvous of the season, featuring the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater at the Palais des Sports, were incorrectly reported last week in this column. The company, under the direction of Ailey, one of the foremost choreographers of his generation, is characterized by a blend of elements from primitive, modern, jazz and academic ballet. Sept. 30 through Oct. 15.

VENICE

Chinese Art and Culture

The evolution of Chinese civilization, from the late Han dynasty until the 19th-century Sung dynasty, is the focus of an exhibition at the Palazzo Ducale. Many of the 150 items in the show — including ceramics, porcelain, wood and stone sculptures, and objects and jewelry in bronze, gold and silver — were found in recent excavations and have not previously been shown outside China. The show traces Chinese cultural, social and economic developments between A.D. 25, the height of the Han dynasty, and 1279, the end of the Sung dynasty, whose rulers welcomed the Venetian explorer Marco Polo in 1275 during his celebrated journey to the country. The exhibition runs through March 1.

NEW YORK

Soviet Collection

An exhibition of "Impressionist and Early Modern Paintings From the USSR" has arrived at the Metropolitan Museum of Art after being seen at the National Gallery of Art in Washington and at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. The show consists of eight paintings by Cherepanov, nine by Gerasimov, three each by Monet, Renoir and van Gogh, seven by Matisse and eight by Picasso, all on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin in Moscow. Among the outstanding works are Picasso's "Three Women," Matisse's "Harmony in Red" and "Conversation," and Cherepanov's "Mont Saint-Victoire." Until Oct. 5.

(NYT)

A Nation's Gallery: 'This Is Ours'

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The directorship of the National Gallery in London was recently offered to a 43-year-old American, Edmund Pillsbury, who since 1980 has been director of the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth.

He is a very good director, and one of the pleasantest people around. As an acquirer, he is in a high class. His temporary exhibitions compare well with anyone else's. He is ambitious, energetic, outgoing and not poor. Against that, it could be said that he has been spared the rough work of museum life. Where some other American museum directors have to deal with decrepit or inoperative buildings, difficult trustees, volatile donors, juggling politicians and very small budgets, he has been fortunate on all five counts. Be that as it may, he was the unanimous choice of the selection committee, which included some of the most exciting and experienced people in the British museum world.

Yet the offer caused a sensation. An American head of the National Gallery? An American, looking out at Lord Nelson on top of his column, and staring him down? People foamed and frothed. Major donors threatened to stop their checks at the bank. Wills were to be redrawn, and long-promised bequests directed elsewhere. Feeling waxed hotter and hotter, even among those not directly concerned.

Nobody — least of all those who chose Pillsbury — should have been surprised. In every European capital the national gallery has an emotional pull that is out of all proportion to the number of people who go inside it. It ranks with the seat of government, the law courts, the central train station, the national theater and the opera house. Through one and all of these, the lifeblood of the city passes. But the national theater can sometimes slumber in routine. The train station may have lost out to the airport. So, finally, as often as not, the national gallery wins out. "By this, we can be judged," a whole nation seems to say. And why not? The National Gallery is a sacred place in a secular world, part temple, part sanctuary. "It's ours," they think, and they don't want anyone to fool around with it.

AS IT happened, Edmund Pillsbury turned down the job. He knew, as others should have known before they encouraged him to come over, that there was no sense in his giving up one of the best two or three posts of his kind in the United States to step barefoot into a basket of live coals. But what is of permanent, as distinct from topical interest in this matter is the peculiar magic of the words "National Gallery." (It should be added that, although neither the Prado in Madrid, the Louvre in Paris nor the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna bears the name of "National Gallery," they are national galleries nonetheless.)

What is national, after all, about a national gallery? It is not that it pre-eminently shows national art. The Prado is as famous for its Flemish and Venetian paintings as for its Spanish ones. In the National Gallery in London, J.M.W. Turner hangs next to Claude Lorraine, as he wished, but no one goes to the National Gallery primarily for its British paintings. To find Austrian paintings in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, you almost have to take a flashlight. In the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, Dutch painting is paramount, and the Louvre speaks for several great centuries of French painting. But even in the Louvre we also remember the portrait of Beldessare Castiglione by Raphael, the Titian-Giorgione "Concert" and the roomful of paintings that was commissioned from Rubens by Marie de Medicis. The newly founded National Gallery of Australia is as proud of its Monet, its Rothko, its Pollock, its Hofmann and its Hockney as it is of its Australian holdings. A national gallery that only shows national art falls short of its potential.

Yet national art may look better in its own national gallery than anywhere else. For quite some time after it was first opened in 1941, the National Gallery of



In the East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington (inset), visitors see Roy Lichtenstein's "Cosmology."



In the National Gallery in London (inset), works by John Constable including "Cornfield" (bottom left) and "Salisbury Cathedral."

Art in Washington was basically a European Old Master gallery, modeled architecturally on the Pantheon in Rome and taking its general tone from that august construction. But since the East Building was opened in 1978, it has changed its character. Taking the whole world for its province, it has shown everything from Cycladic sculpture to the paraphernalia of the English country house.

In its forays into 20th-century American art, it has been conspicuously happy. Its current show of "Seven American Masters," installed by Nan Rosenthal, curator of 20th-century art, exemplifies the sense of largeness and leisure that a national gallery can conjure up even in spaces that

on other occasions have seemed arbitrary and impersonal.

Barnett Newman's 14-part "Stations of the Cross" looks in the octagon room at the National Gallery as if it had come home. Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Ellsworth Kelly and Roy Lichtenstein likewise look as if they had come to town, pitched camp and were in no hurry to leave. In the hurry-burry of New York these particular paintings have rarely had so much space, so much calm and so much institutional consideration.

Other such cases abound. In Berlin, the postwar division of the city means that the Nationalgalerie in West Berlin is heavy, above all, on German painting since 1800,

with the older European masters primarily in the Dahlemler collections and a much depleted series of museums on the island in East Berlin that once sheltered the collections in their entirety.

Nowhere, it must be said, does German 19th-century and early 20th-century art look as well as in Berlin, even if Ludwig Mies van der Rohe in his post-World War-II building made sure that the paintings sat well below street level. Something in the searching, electric, over-energized atmosphere of Berlin makes Max Beckmann, for one, look at his very best. But then Berlin is an irrepressible, sardonic, plain-spoken city, and one that made terrible mistakes and has paid a terrible price

for them. So the 19th-century concept of the national gallery as sanctuary and source of wisdom is all the more poignant for the remembrance of its outward forms.

This was, after all, the city in which it was mooted that the national gallery should be the most beautiful building in town — the most harmonious, the most elegant in proportion and the one freest from bombast and outward show. Karl Friedrich Schinkel's Altes Museum in what is now East Berlin was regarded in that light, quite rightly, when it went up in the 1820s. And when, after World War II, it lay in ruins, Berlin was not Berlin until it

Continued on page 8

Exit Peter 'Pan' Sellars, Enter Questions for Theater

by David Richards

WASHINGTON — It was going to take time, Peter Sellars was eager to point out, when he was hired by the Kennedy Center and given the herculean task of setting up the American National Theater. In the rosy scenario he envisioned, the American National Theater was to become a homegrown version of the National Theatre of Great Britain. But instant results were out of the question and there would be no point taking stock for at least five years.

Now, after two years at the helm, Sellars is going on a year's leave of absence. The American National Theater is going into "hibernation." Its staff has been dismissed and its future is at best speculative.

Listen to the wagging tongues, and this is what you hear: Sellars and the Kennedy Center chairman, Roger L. Stevens, who hired him and then gave him free rein, have had a falling-out. ANT, which has been a huge financial drain on the center's resources, is dead; under the guise of a sabbatical, Sellars is being put out to pasture.

Whatever else he accomplished, Sellars attracted the spotlight — as much for his messianic plans as for his public persona, a kind of electrified Peter Pan by way of Harvard Yard. Perhaps it was naive not to think that such an attitude, justified as it is, would invite a backlash. Stevens now believes that Sellars should have "kept quiet until he had a couple of hits under his belt."

As it became clear, however, that ANT's

decidedly idiosyncratic productions weren't galvanizing a vast public, an embattled Sellars merely upped the rhetoric. Audiences would come around eventually, he predicted. And what did the critics know, especially those who intimated he was heading for fall? No surprise that the news of his sabbatical has been widely interpreted as his obituary notice at the Kennedy Center.

But is it?

The official explanations have been disarmingly simple. Sellars says he wants "a

breath" and is taking time off to write and direct a movie version of Jack Kerouac's "On the Road" for Francis Ford Coppola's Zoetrope Studio, among other projects. The underlying pace of the last 18 months, during which he personally staged four of ANT's six major productions and arranged for and presided over 20 others in the Free and Terrace theaters, has taxed even his seemingly inexhaustible energies.

Almost from its inception, ANT was plagued by disorganization. Often, when a play fell through — or a director or a star — Sellars rushed into the breach with a project of his own. But that was his style. He liked to keep his options open until the last minute and that put him at odds with the Kennedy Center bureaucracy. What Sellars calls "the sheer, constant, under-the-gun flow of productions" finally got to him, even if, as some insiders point out, the discombobulation was frequently of his own making.

Both Stevens and Sellars, however, deny any rift. Although it is hard to imagine more perfect embodiments of the old theatrical guard and the new, there is between these two unlikely allies real mutual admiration. While ANT's disappointing box office record proved worrisome, Stevens maintains that money was not a factor in the decision to put ANT on the back burner. (Just exactly how much ANT has cost the center has never been disclosed. But Donald R. Seawell, chairman of ANT's board of directors, estimates that it ran \$1 million to \$2 million more than expected.)

The generally small houses had already resulted in one significant change. Last

spring, after "Idiot's Delight" failed to produce a rush on seats, ANT's base of operations was switched from the 1,130-seat Eisenhower to the 513-seat Terrace Theater. Both Sellars and the ANT board believed the Terrace would be more conducive, economically and artistically, to his brand of theatrical exploration.

"There was a feeling," says the New York producer and ANT board member Robert Whitehead, "that the work Peter was doing just wasn't going to draw the kind of audience that wants to go to the Eisenhower. Furthermore, having him come up with a new show for the Eisenhower every six weeks wasn't taking advantage of his strengths. But nobody wanted to throw the whole thing out. The thought, certainly on my part, was, 'Let's move the operation upstairs and invite it to be as adventurous as it wants to be.' If any of the projects in the Terrace showed audience potential, they could be moved down to the Eisenhower."

The shift was accomplished with "Ajax," a radical updating of Sophocles' tragedy, set on the Pentagon steps and featuring a deaf actor in the title role. But it, too, drew mixed-to-hostile reviews and paltry audiences and closed a week early. That was when Sellars began seriously entertaining the prospect of a sabbatical.

If Sellars received more than his share of vitriolic criticism from the local and national press — often on those very grounds — one of his innovations was a runaway success. Taking over the Theater Lab on the top floor, he rechristened it the Free Theater and opened it up to some of the woolier examples

of contemporary theater. Audiences may have balked at paying for "A Seagull" at the Eisenhower, but they lined up outside the Free Theater to see such exotic imports as the New York's Septa Theater or the Italian gadfly Dario Fo.

Here, it could be argued, was Sellars' true constituency. Rival claims on the two upstairs theaters, however, posed a problem. The Terrace is heavily booked through next May, while the Free Theater is largely earmarked for children's programs in the coming months. Sellars was going to have to fight for the space. Some say he was through fighting.

For outsiders to conclude from that, however, that there were cabals in the boardroom would be inaccurate. If anything, Sellars seems to have enjoyed a high degree of support from most ANT's board members. Seawell, the ANT chairman, conceded that "one of the problems with a board like ours, which is made up mostly of Broadway producers, is that everyone has an idea how productions should be staged."

But he added: "From the beginning, we were all of the opinion that it is the artistic director who puts his stamp on a theater, and we felt we should not interfere. Peter had to clear the plays with the board, but what you saw was what he proposed or what he had brought so far along in terms of contracts or promises to actors that he felt he had to take a chance on it. We're certainly not relegating him to the scrap heap. But to some extent, it was felt that the time had come when we all had to stop and take a real look at this and seek new directions."

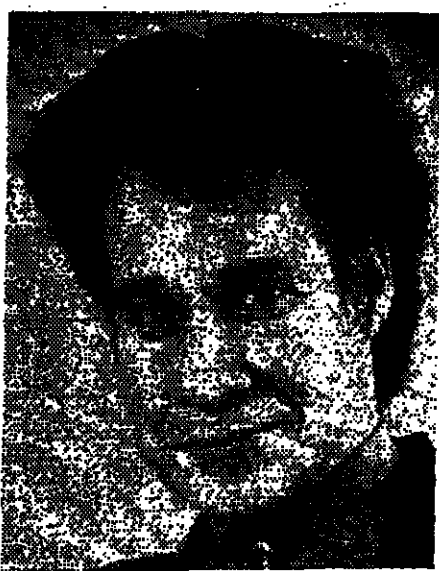
Stevens even suggested that more direct intervention on the part of the board might have helped. "If truth be known, I really think it's as much my fault as it is Peter's. I was familiar with everything he wanted to do. Maybe I should have cracked down. But Peter is bright as hell. He just has to organize himself a little better, that's all. I think it may be good to let this thing coast right now. I'd just as soon have him get some experience with someone else's money for a while."

Since Sellars' sabbatical was made public, Stevens has received "considerable mail," running 3 to 1 in Sellars' favor. "I don't know where they were when it was time to buy tickets," Stevens said. But he rejected the notion that Sellars' production were alienating the center's regular audience.

"Frankly, I've never been able to figure out what the Kennedy Center audience is," he said. "I certainly would have thought we'd have made money from Charlton Heston's play ['The Caine Mutiny Court-Martial'], but we didn't. We lost money on that one. You just can't tell."

Few of the directors conclude that ANT is dead. Seawell said, "There's one thing I am sure this [hiatus] doesn't imply — that the national theater will come to an end. I think Peter will ultimately come back and direct plays, but we won't be standing idle during that time." The consensus seems to be that the desire for a national theater is still alive, even if Sellars' original blueprints for the institution aren't.

© 1986 The Washington Post



Sellars: Messianic plans.

by Mike Zwerin

Costume feathers were soggy and drooped, steel drums thudded rather than banged, plastic sheeting muffled the sound system. On the corner of Portobello Road and Tavistock Crescent, the Jamaican disc jockey "Sir Preme" had a faraway look, so do not think of more temperate isles, as he played Martha and the Vandellas' "Dancing in the Streets" for one couple leaning into the wind, shivering more than dancing under

Although 3,000 to 4,000 police officers were on duty, their presence was fairly discreet, primarily just outside the carnival area, which was blocked off to vehicles. Police squads occupied two lanes of a nearby highway overpass, stalling traffic behind them. Computerized cameras monitored crowd levels on the grounds. According to *The Daily Telegraph*, "more than 200 crimes, most involving drugs, pickpocketing, mugging, and public order offenses, had been reported." This was down from 482 crimes reported in 1985.

Late Monday night, a dude wearing wrap-around shades, a battered top hat and a T-shirt reading "DON'T LET THE B-TARDS GRIND YOU DOWN" slithered past "CLASS WAR" printed large on a wall. A nearby bobby huddling under a leaking awning on All Saints Road (otherwise known as the "front line") sighed with relief after the most peaceful Notting Hill Carnival in five years. "Two inches of rain is worth 1,000 police officers," he said.



Faces of the festivities: Young, old and, at top, dancers from the Yaa Asantewa group.

Continued from page 7

As for the fact that MacGregor has never before had even a junior post in a museum, that too bears the mark of the current chairman of the National Gallery board, though it cannot be welcome to the seasoned professionals who had also put in for the post. Rothschild wanted a new man, and he got him, though without caveat to the effect that MacGregor's will "play much a part in the same role." I can think of some directors, past and present, who would have something to say about that.

Write to:
Françoise Clément,
International Herald Tribune,
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

ational Herald Tribune's
L EDUCATION DIRECTORY
appear on September 6 & December 6
For information please contact:
ational Herald Tribune, 92521 Nemilly Cedex, France.
your nearest IHT representative.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
• **Fort Belvedere.**
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and His People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
• **Pezzo Pitti (to 21.34.40).**
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane

AMSTERDAM:
• **Rijksmuseum (tel. 63.21.21).**
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.
LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the first 1,000 years of Turkish art, from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapı museum in Istanbul.

VALLAURIS
JACQUELINE PICASSO COLLECTION
CHEZ DOMINIQUE SASSI

Picasso

CERAMICS - JULY 26 - SEPTEMBER 30
ATELIER SASSI-MILICI
65 bis Ave. George-Clément, 06230 Vallauris. Tel. 93.63.58.20
144 items, 80 reproductions in color. Frs. 270.

PARIS ANTIQUES AND COLLECTIBLES

FOIRE À LA FERRAILLE ET AUX JAMBONS
12 - 21 September 1986

Dealers: September 10, 11, 12

PARC FLORAL - Bois de Vincennes
Enquiries : O.G.S. 96, rue des Rosters
93400 Saint-Ouen - Tél. : 42.62.44.44.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Tumbles on U.S. Trade Data

By Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—The dollar fell sharply on Friday in a sell-off triggered by a large surge in the U.S. trade deficit in July. Dealers said the deficit was \$18.04 billion, a record for the month.

The deficit was \$5 billion higher than the \$13.04 billion in June. The July figure brought the U.S. trade deficit to \$102 billion so far this year, up more than \$20 billion from a year earlier.

Traders said the figures are likely to trigger a new round of sharp declines for the dollar as the Reagan administration tries to reduce the trade gap by lower exchange rates. A cheaper dollar makes U.S. goods less expensive abroad and makes imports more expensive in America.

The Reagan administration had predicted that the trade deficit would begin leveling off in the second half of 1986 and contribute to renewed U.S. economic growth.

But the dollar has already declined more than 30 percent against the mark and yen, without effect, since the Group of Five industrialized nations agreed to work toward a lower dollar last September.

Dealers said the only factor keeping the dollar from falling further was the lingering fear of intervention in the market by central banks. They said the banks might make large dollar purchases, which in the thin market would likely send the price sharply higher.

Dealers noted that Friday's activity was thin ahead of the U.S. Labor Day weekend, and that many professionals were reluctant to commit themselves to large selling positions.

But they said they expect that when activity starts to pick up next week—September is often a lively month for foreign-exchange markets—the dollar will head lower.

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar fell more than 1 percent in London from Thursday's close, to 2.0350 DM, and 1 yen, to 154.70. But the British pound rose only modestly on the dollar's weakness, to \$1.4870 from \$1.4815.

In Paris, the dollar closed at 6.6775 French francs, down sharply from its midday fixing of 6.7233 and its Thursday close there of 6.7115.

The U.S. currency was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 2.0320 DM, up from 2.0469 there at Thursday's fixing, and closed in Zurich at 1.6445 Swiss francs, down from 1.6493 on Thursday.

(Reuters, UPI)

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	2.0350	-0.0050
Swiss franc	1.6445	-0.0048
Japanese yen	154.70	-0.05
French franc	6.6775	-0.0458
Source: Reuters		

Friday's OTC Prices

Symbol	Price	Change
106-125	106.125	+0.005
106-150	106.150	+0.005
106-175	106.175	+0.005
106-200	106.200	+0.005
106-225	106.225	+0.005
106-250	106.250	+0.005
106-275	106.275	+0.005
106-300	106.300	+0.005
106-325	106.325	+0.005
106-350	106.350	+0.005
106-375	106.375	+0.005
106-400	106.400	+0.005
106-425	106.425	+0.005
106-450	106.450	+0.005
106-475	106.475	+0.005
106-500	106.500	+0.005
106-525	106.525	+0.005
106-550	106.550	+0.005
106-575	106.575	+0.005
106-600	106.600	+0.005
106-625	106.625	+0.005
106-650	106.650	+0.005
106-675	106.675	+0.005
106-700	106.700	+0.005
106-725	106.725	+0.005
106-750	106.750	+0.005
106-775	106.775	+0.005
106-800	106.800	+0.005
106-825	106.825	+0.005
106-850	106.850	+0.005
106-875	106.875	+0.005
106-900	106.900	+0.005
106-925	106.925	+0.005
106-950	106.950	+0.005
106-975	106.975	+0.005
106-1000	106.1000	+0.005

Friday's AMEX Closing

Symbol	Price	Change
106-125	106.125	+0.005
106-150	106.150	+0.005
106-175	106.175	+0.005
106-200	106.200	+0.005
106-225	106.225	+0.005
106-250	106.250	+0.005
106-275	106.275	+0.005
106-300	106.300	+0.005
106-325	106.325	+0.005
106-350	106.350	+0.005
106-375	106.375	+0.005
106-400	106.400	+0.005
106-425	106.425	+0.005
106-450	106.450	+0.005
106-475	106.475	+0.005
106-500	106.500	+0.005
106-525	106.525	+0.005
106-550	106.550	+0.005
106-575	106.575	+0.005
106-600	106.600	+0.005
106-625	106.625	+0.005
106-650	106.650	+0.005
106-675	106.675	+0.005
106-700	106.700	+0.005
106-725	106.725	+0.005
106-750	106.750	+0.005
106-775	106.775	+0.005
106-800	106.800	+0.005
106-825	106.825	+0.005
106-850	106.850	+0.005
106-875	106.875	+0.005
106-900	106.900	+0.005
106-925	106.925	+0.005
106-950	106.950	+0.005
106-975	106.975	+0.005
106-1000	106.1000	+0.005

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
106-125	106.125	106.125
106-150	106.150	106.150
106-175	106.175	106.175
106-200	106.200	106.200
106-225	106.225	106.225
106-250	106.250	106.250
106-275	106.275	106.275
106-300	106.300	106.300
106-325	106.325	106.325
106-350	106.350	106.350
106-375	106.375	106.375
106-400	106.400	106.400
106-425	106.425	106.425
106-450	106.450	106.450
106-475	106.475	106.475
106-500	106.500	106.500
106-525	106.525	106.525
106-550	106.550	106.550
106-575	106.575	106.575
106-600	106.600	106.600
106-625	106.625	106.625
106-650	106.650	106.650
106-675	106.675	106.675
106-700	106.700	106.700
106-725	106.725	106.725
106-750	106.750	106.750
106-775	106.775	106.775
106-800	106.800	106.800
106-825	106.825	106.825
106-850	106.850	106.850
106-875	106.875	106.875
106-900	106.900	106.900
106-925	106.925	106.925
106-950	106.950	106.950
106-975	106.975	106.975
106-1000	106.1000	106.1000

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

IN THE FT EVERY MONDAY. A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

SCENE:

New Laws Needed

(Continued from first finance page)

that the political process is also stalled.

On the international side, the barriers are even more formidable because they are often accentuated by even sharper differences.

While it is easy to understand why these barriers to change have been hard to overcome, the difficulties should not divert attention from the important public policy considerations associated with operating the banking and financial system.

While some of these considerations, such as providing a measure of official protection to small investors and depositors, are relatively specific, others bearing on the stability of the system—and public confidence in it—are more vague, but ultimately more important.

E. Gerald Corrigan is president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Market Surges on Trade Data

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON—The Eurobond market rose in active trading Friday after news of a record \$18.04-billion U.S. merchandise-trade deficit in July, dealers said.

Dollar-straight issues gained 1/2 to 3/4 percent while floating-rate notes were 5 to 10 basis points higher, with selected issues rising much further.

Dealers had expected trading to be limited to position-squaring ahead of the long Labor Day weekend in the United States but news of the deficit prompted a sharp rise in activity. The market had expected a deficit of \$14.5 billion to \$15 billion.

Activity in the primary market was slow, although a \$200-million straight did emerge for Banque Indosuez and a 75-million-Eurocurrency bond issue, the first for some weeks in this sector.

—was launched for Merrill Lynch & Co.

The trade deficit renewed speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would have to react to the drag on the economy by further reducing interest rates, traders said.

A trader in floating-rate notes at a European house described activity as "frantic" after the deficit announcement. "It went crazy for a while as people just chased the bids higher," he said.

Some issues rose by as much as 20 to 25 basis points, but gains of around 5 to 10 basis points were more normal.

In the new issues Friday, the Banque Indosuez \$200-million straight was set to pay a generous 10 1/2 percent over seven years but was priced at 115. It was led by Daiwa Europe Ltd. A trading level was not easily obtainable for the issue.

Merrill Lynch & Co.'s 75-million-Euro bond pays 7 percent and was priced at 100 1/2. The issue matures in December 1990 and was led by Banque Paribas Capital Markets.

The issue was quoted at a discount of 1 1/2, inside the total fees of 1 1/2 percent.

The day's only other new issue was an \$80-million equity-warrant bond issue for Joshi Desai & Co. The five-year issue has an indicated coupon of 3 1/4 percent and par-pricing. It was led by Nomura International Ltd.

In the primary market, the perpetual FRN issue for Banque Nationale de Paris was increased to \$500 million from the initial \$400 million. It continued to trade well above its par issue price, at 100.25.

Also, Thursday's Danish krona floating-rate-note issue for A/S Nevi was increased to 600 million kroner from the initial 500 million kroner.

106-125 106.125 +0.005

106-150 106.150 +0.005

106-175 106.175 +0.005

PEANUTS

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	
20							21								22						
23						24									25						
26									27					28							
				29				30	31					32							
33	34	35	36				37						38				39	40	41	42	
43						44						45					46				
47				48	49					50	51						52				
53					54					55					56						
57				58					59						60						
					61									62	63		64		65		
66	67	68					69			70				71					72	73	74
75							76					77	78					79			
80						81	82					83						84			
85							86					87						88			
89						90				91	92					93	94				
				95					96						97						
98	99	100	101						102					103				104	105	106	107
108							109					110	111								
112							113									114					
115							116									117					

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
60 Cream the other team	74 Monograph	94 Interstice	103 Jack jumper
62 Shrinks in fear	77 Swift's forte	95 Regard intently	104 Steve of track fame
63 Grant	78 Corset stiffener	96 Good Conduct award	105 Tennis call
65 Ashanti	81 Matriculated	97 Shelley's "—" Skyliark"	106 Lion's pride
66 Raccorn's relative	83 Step ——— (accelerate)	98 Leather-piercing tools	107 Gave the once over
67 Cheshkov	84 Miller or Blyth	99 Nickname of the 21st U.S. President	109 Le Gallier or Gabor
68 See 8 Down	91 Mortar's companion	100 Tops	110 N.Y. subway line
70 Fiber knot	92 Foam from soap	101 Clumsy boat	111 She, in Schweinfurt
72 Mortise insertion	93 Struck out on Broadway		
73 Mount the soapbox			

BOOKS

an onomatopile might want to go. He has ventured into the field of anagrams and palindromes, where he discovers that the letters of Ronald Wilson Reagan's name yield "No girls and no ERA law" and "Age, war, and sin roll on," among other phrases. (I tried to come up with a pro-Reagan one for balance, but the best I could manage was "Old anger warns a lion.")

Dickson has sniffed out animal names and reminded us that the *bison* on the buffalo nickel was named Black Diamond and that Lulu was one of several winning entries in a 1950 llama naming contest, along with Llama Turner and Llama Bean. Digging through old baseball nicknames, he has found that two of the longest on record belonged to 19th-century players called Pearce (What's the Use?) Chiles and Bob (Death to Flying Things) Ferguson, and that Moe Solomon, who played two games for the 1923 New York Giants, is still known in "The Baseball Encyclopedia" as The Rabbi of Swat.

Though Dickson has broken down his collection of names into 33 separate chapters, ranging from

"Apples" to "Corporate Names" to "Robots" to "Team Tags," the best way to digest his book is to browse through it at random. The driver of the other car in the accident that killed James Dean was one Donald Turnipseed. New York's Manhattan College calls its teams the Jaspers in memory of the school's Brother Jasper, who was deeply involved in athletics and is credited with having invented the seventh-inning stretch.

"Names" can be wonderfully silly, for instance in its roundup of outrageous Valentine's Day messages ("To my little DODO bird after 10 years in the nest. OOGA-CHUCKA OOGA-CHUCKA") or in its samples of funny postmarks, real and invented ("Faux, Pa," "Gooza, Ga," "Bend, Ore," and "Nobitsunormoo, Ariz."). But it can also be instructive, for instance in telling us how ships or sites on celestial bodies are named, or in its listing of various mnemonics like HOMES (for Lakes Huron, Ontario, Michigan, Erie, and Superior) or Do Men Ever Visit Boston (for duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron).

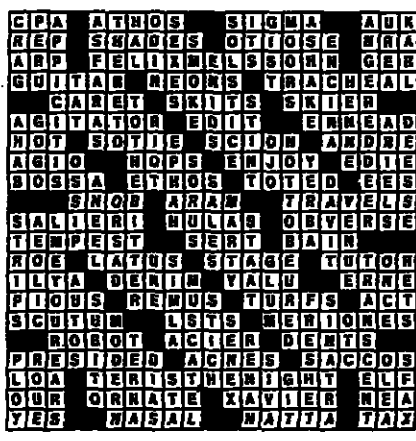
I have only a couple of small quibbles with Dickson. He tells us everything about the rules for naming thoroughbred horses except the key fact that the new name must relate to those of both the sire and the dam. And how can Dickson claim to have compiled a respectable list of trout flies without having mentioned the Blue Professor, Bottle Imp, Bumble Puppy, Claret Gnat, Cow Dung, General Hooker, Nameless, Neverstick, Neverwas, Parmachene Belle, Tango Triumphant, Wopponger, Walla-Walla and Rat-Faced McDougal?

Nonetheless, "Names" is the best and most varied book of its kind that I've ever come across. There is beauty in it too — old names for trains, like the American Zephyr, the Green Diamond, the Choctaw Rocket, El Capitan and the Afternoon Steeler; old names for cars, like the Wraith, the Silver Ghost, and the Goodspeed; and old names for apples, like Bellflower Record, Roxbury Russet and Strawberry St. Lawrence.

But the essence of the book lies in the power of names to make mischief. It cost Esso \$100 million to change its name to Exxon, and Nissan may spend a similar amount to phase out the name Datsun. All of which suggests that Shakespeare was wrong: a rose by any other name could send you into Chapter 11.

11. *Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.*

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 29
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

[illegible][illegible]

cl-cloudy; lo-foggy; tr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain;
sh-snow; sr-snow; s-snow; d-dewy

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: **Silene**. **FRANKFURT**: Cloudy. Temp. 18-6 (61-43). **LONDON**: Rain. Temp. 14-5 (57-44). **MADRID**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54). **MOSCOW**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54). **PARIS**: Champing. Temp. 17-6 (63-43). **ROME**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 27-21 (81-70). **TEL AVIV**: N.A. **ZURICH**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). **BANGKOK**: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27 (81). **HONG KONG**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 28 (82). **MANILA**: Thunderstorms. Temp. 26 (79). **SEBASTIA**: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 19-13 (66-55). **SINGAPORE**: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31-25 (88-77). **TOKYO**: Fair. Temp. 23-25 (73-77).

Monz Vers	2480 2480	Health Sens Index : 1913.00	Prudential	894	174	Inter Pharmacy	245
Iana	412 414.50	Previous : 1934.30	Roca! Ehd	184	174	Mouthier	76.5
ASF	280 272.75		Randfontein	571	370	Occidentale	190
						Pernod Ric	100

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

2000

PEOPLE



One was in Rome, where abortion was still illegal. For a year and a half, Kissling commuted between Europe and upstate New York. Her relationship with Chanin deteriorated. After nine years and "the equivalent of a marriage," it ended; the house in the country remained hers.


has been to open up discussion on the abortion issue. She said she often felt the pro-choice movement was too absolutist, lacking an ability to grapple with the troubling emotional questions many women confront when considering abortion. "I'm challenging the boundaries of the pro-choice movement in the same way that I'm challenging the boundaries of the church," she said.

Janet Wallach, a Washington writer, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

With the blessing of Jacques Cousteau, the famed oceanographer and television star, the equally famous research vessel, *Calypto*, is back at sea. Cousteau's ship and her crew sailed this week from Miami, where the boat had been undergoing refurbishing for more than seven months. Cousteau, who did not sail with the *Calypto*, will rejoin it in the South

ANNOUNCEMENTS
AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS
 Accredited U.S. Hospital 24-hour

HONG KONG

DAKS and  are registered trademarks of DAKS Singapore Group plc, DAKS 5, Mutton Rd, 34 Jemmy Street, London SW14 7LJ. Tel: 01 425 8701.

room, 3 bedrooms, fully equipped kitchen, decorated to the highest standards.

For further details please contact:

A.G.E.D.I.
25, 26, 68 Princess Charlotte
MC 98000 MIGNACCO
Tel: 92.50.66.00 - Telex 479417 MC

MENT ORISAY 91 University Center
men from Paris by highway, near
it, charming furnished house,
good garden with trees, 3 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, living room with
patio, tiled kitchen, dining alcove,
air systems. Owner: 45 29 35 22.

DELAWARE, PANAMA, Liberia, Corporations from US\$150. Phone (0624) 28333/ 20240. Telex 628352 ISLAND G. Nia UK.

Business Services Consult Corp.
Schweizerstrasse 52, CH-8002 Zurich.
Tel: 01/211 92 07, Telex 873 062 BSC.

Tel: 4720040
 CANNES-
 de Canada.

CLASSIFIED

100